15the at

In pursuance of this act, a commissioner was appointed in November last, by each of the departments, to ascertain the value of the land. They were authorized to appoint a third party to act with them. Surgeon Whelan, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was appointed by me, and Major A. H. Bowman, of the corps of engineers, was appointed by the Secretary of the Troasury. The third party, Samuel Hatch, esq. of Boston, was selected by them. After examining the land in question, and carefully considering the subject, they unanimously awarded that there should be paid by the Troasury Department to the navy-hospital fund, for this lot of ten acres of land, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The board of officers, consisting of Commodores McCauley rad Lavalette and Commanders Marchand and Steedman, heretofore appointed to prepare a code of signals for the use of the navy, have reported a code which, on the 13th of July last, was adopted by the department. It embraces day, night, and fog signals, and has been printed and partly distributed to vessels in commission.

The act making appropriations for the naval service, passed March 3, 1857, directed the Secretary of the Navy "to have prepared and to report to Congress for its approval a code of regulations for the government of the navy." Such code I have had prepared by a board of officers, convened at Washington on the 7th of August, 1857, consisting of a captain, commander, lieutenant, the lieutenant-colonel of the marine corps, a purser, and a surgeon; and now, in obedience to the act, I report the same, that it may be laid before Congress. And in doing so, in order to avoid misconstruction, I beg leave to say that I entirely dissent from the course of giving to such code of regulations, descending into all the minution of unimportant details, the authority of law. The authority of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy is adequate to the establishment of such regulations, which should be varied, modified, or suspended, from time to time, according to

tion to this portion of the labors of the board is, that it was not called for by the department, nor by the law under which they were acting.

The continuation of the exploration of the Parana and tributaries of the Paraguay, which was placed under the charge of Commander Thomas J. Page, has been somewhat retarded by his connexion with the naval expedition to Paraguay, sent out under authority of the act of Congress of last session. The small steamer Argentina, contracted for with Mr. Forbes, of Boston, to be used in the exploration, and at the date of my last report nearly completed, arrived at Buenes Ayres on the 19th of April, and was delivered to Licut. McGary, who, with others of the surveying party, had arrived there on the 29th of March. The proceeded in the steamer to Rosario, on the Parana, and, there awaiting the arrival of Commander Page, engaged in such preliminary surveys and other work of exploration as could be successfully proceeded in his absence. The charts compiled from the results of his former survey of the La Plata and its tributaries having been completed, the office was closed on the 30th of September last.

The expedition sent to New Granada by the War and The expedition sent to New Granada by the War and Navy Departments, to survey a route for a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Atrato and Truando rivers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, making appropriations for the naval service, returned in safety in May last, having accomplished the enterprise in which they were embarked. The particular object of it was to verify a former survey. Lieutenant Craven, of the navy, and Lieutenant Michler, of the army, who were detailed for this service, have not yet completed the labor of reducing their data to a result. It is understood they differ in opinion as to the feasibility of a ship canal from ocean to ocean, in the contemplated route. As soon as the report shall be presented to the department, it will be transmitted to Congress.

department, it will be transmitted to Congress.

The resolution of the Senate of the 13th of April last instructed the Secretary of the Navy to cause a thorough examination of the iron, coal, and timber of the Deep River centry in the State of North Carolina, and to report at the next session of Congress upon the expediency of establishing, at some point in that State, machine and workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, &c., for naval vessels. In compliance with this resolution, I appointed a commission, consisting of Captain Wilkes, Messrs. Hunt and Martin, chief engineers, and Mr. Pook, naval constructor, to make the examination. This ex-amination has been made, but the report has not yet been

amination has been made, but the report has not yet been presented to the department.

The home squadron, under the command of Flag Officer McIntosh, at present consists of the Roanoke, Savannah, Jamestown, and Saratoga. The St. Louis is preparing to join it. The Susquehanna, Plymouth, Fulton, and Dolphin have recently been withdrawn from it, the two latter having been ordered to Paraguay.

Flag Officer Long commands the Pacific squadron, now consisting of the Merrimac, Saranac, St. Mary's, Cyane, Vandalia, and Decator. The John Adams, recently because to its retreated from the Pacific in April her

longing to it, returned from the Pacific in April last.

The Mediterranean squadron, commanded by Flag Officer Lavelette, consists of the Wabash and the Mace-

1. The Congress returned home from this station mary, and the Constellation in June last. The Brazil squadron has consisted of the St. Lawrence, the Falmouth, and the Perry, under the command of Flag Officer Forrest. This squadron has recently been

rgely reinforced, as arready mentioned, and rag subrick will succeed to the command of it on his arrival orced, as already mentioned, and Fag Officer The African squadron is still under the command o Flag Cfficer Conover, and is composed of the Cumberland, Vincennes, Dale, and Marion. The St. Louis returned from the station in February last. The Bainbridge, having

riom the state in February last. The Bandridge, having joined this squadron in the spring, has recently been transerred to the Paraguay expedition.

The Powhatan, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Germantowa, compose the East India squadron under Flag Officer Tatnall. From this squadron the Levant returned home in April, the Portsmouth in June, and the San Jacinto in August. The Minnesota has received orders to return home, and may now be on the way.

August. The Minnesota has received orders to return home, and may now be on the way.

The Dolphin, under the command of Lieut. Maffit, while cruising on the north coast of Cuba, captured on the 21st of August last, a brig having on board 318 Africans. She surrendered under American colors, and proved to be the "Echo," formerly the "Putnam." When first seen she was standing towards Key Verde, apparently with the intention of landing her cargo. Her officers and crew numbered eighteen persons, several of them Americans. She was placed under the command of Lieutenant J. M. Bradford, with Lieutenant Carpenter and a crew, with orders to proceed to Charleston, where she arrived and was ers to proceed to Charleston, where she arrived and was elivered, with 306 Africans, to the United States marshal or the district. The crew of the slaver were held for trial, and the Africans sent back to Africa. The captain of the Echo was transferred to the Dolphin, and taken, by way of Key West to Boston, where he was delivered

to the authorities.

As there was reason to suspect, from information communicated to Lieutenant Maffit, that other American vessels were engaged in the slave trade, and would shortly arrive on the north coast of Cuba, the United States steamer Dispatch, under the command of Lieutenant Parrott, was sent to that vicinity to intercept them. She had been cruising for several months in the Gulf of Mexico for a similar purpose, in consequence of rumors that attempts would be there made to land cargoes of slaves within the limits of the United States. But the cruise of the Dispatch has proved that these rumors were unfounded.

The steep-of-way Marion, under Commander T. W.

The sloop-of-war Marion, under Commander T. W. Brent, attached to the African squadron, and cruising on the southwest coast of Africa, on the 8th September last, Brent, attached to the African squadron, and cruising on the southwest coast of Africa, on the 8th September last, off Mayumbra, fell in with the American Ketch "Brethers," James Gate master, just from Havana, bound to the river Yaire or Congo, and finding in her what in his opinion was ample evidence to justify it, seized her as engaged in the slave trade contrary to the act of Congress. She was immediately put under the command of Lieutenant E. E. Stone, with Midshipman N. Greene and a crew, and sent to the port of Charleston, South Carolina, as the port to which she belonged, to be delivered with the crew and cargo into the custody of the United States marshal for that district. She arrived there on the 11th of November last, and is now in the hands of the authorities, to be proceeded against according to law. Flag Officer McIntosch, with his flag ship, the Colorado, was instructed to visit the city of St. Domingo, to inquire into the indignities reported to have been offered to the United States commercial agent at that port, to demand certain documents that had been refused in the case of the American schooner "Charles Hill," and to take such measures as might be necessary for the security of American citizens dorung the cival war prevailing in that quar-

tor. He found Bacs, the President, in the city, beseiged by Santana, who soon assumed the reigns of govern-ment. He obtained the documents which he demanded, and the most satisfactory assumaces that the flag and citi-zens of the United States should receive the respect and

stection due to them The Saratoga, under Commander Turner, and the Ply-outh, under Commander Dahlgren, touched at the Island avassa, in pursuance of instructions, to look after the ests of our citizens engaged in removing therefrom posit of guano. They had been interrupted by two a deposit of guano. They had been interrupted by two Haytien war vessels, and ordered to cease their operations and leave the island. This island is about forty-five miles from St. Domingo, and seventy-five from Jamacia. Commander Turner, the senior officer, had been instruct-Commander Turner, the senior officer, had been instructed to investigate the matter, and to give such protection as circumstances should require. Finding the complaints of our citizens to be well founded, he proceeded to Port an Prince, communicated the views of our government, and remonstrated against the course pursued towards those who were engaged in removing guano from the Island of Navassa. He afterwards touched again at the island, and found all things well. The men had resumed their operations, and no further interruption was anticipated.

The sloop-of-war Plymouth, under Commander Dahl The Roop of war Plymouth, under Commander Dahi-gren, while attached to the home squadron, visited Tam-pleo in October, in consequence of certain fored loans levied upon American residents by General Garza, the governor of Tamaulipas. Commander Dahlgren, in com-pacy with the United States consul, had an interview

governor of Tamaulipas. Commander Dahlgren, in compacty with the United States consul, had an interview with General Garza, and remonstrated against his measures. Subsequently, on the arrival of the Plymouth at Vera Cruz, he represented in person to President Juarez the improper course which General Garza was pursuing, and obtained from him the assurance that the proceedings complained of were contrary to regulations, and that no such levies would be exacted in future.

The Fulton, under Lieut. Almy, was sent in the spring from the Central American coast to inquire into the circumstances attending the detention of American merchant vessels at Tampico. He arrived off the bar April 13. Lieut. Almy found the two forces—government and revolutionary—arrayed against each other, the latter, under General Garza, besieging the city. Five American vessels had been fired into and detained; one seized, half the cargo thrown ashore, and the captain imprisoned. General Garza had established a custom-house at the entrance af the river, where he required all merchant vessels to pay duties, and detained such as refused, although they had already paid duties at the government custom-house at Tampico. sels to pay duties, and detained such as refused, although they had already paid duties at the government custom-house at Tampico. Lieut. Almy entered the river with the Fulton, placed her in position, with her guns ready, and remonstrated against the action of Gen. Garza, demanding the release of the captain and the vessels which were detained, all which was granted. Lieutenant Almy's course was fully approved by the department. The Fulton remained at Tampico until May, when peace and quiet had been restored. een restored. At San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua, in August, two

At San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua, in August, two citizens of the United States were seized in their houses by the military authorities and unjustly thrown into prison. Captain Kelly, of the steam-frigate Saranac, then lying in the harbor, satisfied of the injustice of their imprisonment, demanded their release and threatened to effect it by force. Before the threat was carried into execution, though not until preparations were made for that purpose, they were released, and the affair passed off without serious difficulty; the military governor, who had been absent, returning home and disapproving of the action of his deputy. action of his deputy.

Flag Officer Forrest, of the Brazil squadron, in January

Ist, landed a detachment of marines at Montevideo. When he arrived there a portion of the people had taken up arms and were advancing to the capital. The government applied to the foreign agents to laud an armed force to protect the lives and property of the foreign residents. A sufficient force was thereupon landed from the vessels present, and Fing Officer Forrest selected to command it. present, and Frag Officer Forrest selected to command it.
A strict neutrality was observed. The detachments returned to their respective ships in about ten days without
coming into collision with the revolutionists, they having
capitulated on their approach to the capital.

These particular instances of direct interference are
mentioned as illustrative of the manner in which the

officers and vessels attached to the several squadrons are aployed in protecting American interests within the nits of their respective stations. They are actively engaged in visiting important points, displaying the Ameri-can flag in remote seas, interposing when necessary, in-spiring our citizens in distant countries with a feeling of security, and exerting a salutary influence over those who might otherwise be disposed to annoy them. At no period when we were not actually engaged in war has the navy been more actively employed than during the past

To the reports from the several bureaus I refer for a To the reports from the several bureaus I refer for a more particular account of their transactions than I have been able to give consistently with the brevity required in a general report. They show the condition of the mavy-yards, of the naval asylum, hospitals, and maga-zines, of the ordnance department proper, the Naval Academy, the Naval Observatory, the new ships-of-war mades consistent and the consistence and annula recoils under construction, and the complete and ample provis-ions made, with some exceptions which have been noticed, for the wants of those engaged in the naval service. They exhibit statements of expenditures in their respective branches, and estimates in detail of what will be required for the ensuing fiscal year. To one recommendation in relation to the naval asylum, I would particularly advert—that of permitting the disabled or worn-out seaman who has a home of his own, to which he has returned to pass the remainder of his days, to remain there and receive an annual stipend in money, in stead of compelling him to leave it and resort to the asylum to obtain the benefit of the provision which the government has made for him out of his own earnings. would recommend the enactment of a law authorizing

ie. herewith a communication from the Super intendent of the Naval Observatory, setting forth what has been accomplished by him and those under his im-mediate supervision, and what are now the wants of the estitution. In reference to some of these wants, I would observe that they arise from exigencies of the naval service, which are deemed more imperative than some of the astronomical duties which have been supposed to fall within the scope of the Naval Observatory. These duties are committed to the charge of a distinguished astronomer, who is aided in the performance of them by the professors of mathematics. The other duties of the stronoger, who is taken in the performance of them by the professors of mathematics. The other duties of the Naval Observatory, connected with the examination of the logs of vessels transmitted there, the ascertaining of prevailing winds and currents, and the preparations of sailing directions are supposed to be within the compe-tency of accomplished naval*officers who have graduated at the Naval Academy with distinction, and in detailing them for duty at the Naval Observatory special reference is now always had to their qualifications for this service. In commending the subject of this communication to particular attention, I should do injustice to my own con-tactions were I not to express, my high appreciation of victions were I not to express my high appreciation of the labors of Commander Maury, bestowed upon his Wind and Carrent Charts and Sailing Directions for many years past, and of the benefits conferred by him upon commerce by giving the results of those labors to the world. They are, in fact, part and parcel of the present universal policy of civilized nations to shorten and accelerate the transit from place to place, for all purposes of commerce and intelligence, to the utmost possible extent.

and intelligence, to the utmost possible extent.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other subjects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimate were \$13,803,212 77; appropriations, \$14,240,247 27; expenditures, \$13,870,684 76; there having been some curtailment of expenditures by reason of the falling off of

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimate For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were \$14,616,298 23; appropriations, \$14,508,354 23; these having been largely retrenched in consequence of the diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating \$1,200,000 for eight light-draught war steamers, which were not embraced in the estimates. For the fiscal year ending June 30,1860, the estimates are \$13,500,370 80, including \$674,000 for completing the eight light-draught steamers authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of \$935,850 for steamship mail service, which will then be discontinued.

en be discontinued. These estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30,1860,

re, for the navy proper, \$9,470,379; for the marine orps, \$703,394 55; and for all other objects, \$3,326, 97 25. 97 25.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedi-nt servant, ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

A new democratic paper is to be established at St. Louis to be called "The Times." The Times is to be is-sued weekly at first, but afterwards to be changed to a first-class daily. It will be devoted to the principles and organization of the democratic party, and will sustain the administration of President Buchanan.

A grand festival in aid of the Mount Vernon fund is to be held at the Academy of Music in New York on the 14th, 16th, and 18th of this month. The first day there will be a grand full-dress ball, the second a grand instru-mental promeoads concort, and the third day a "combi-

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1868.

Business Notice.

augrox, March 23, 1858.—U.
oregoing notice is not intended to include any agenta or collecoregoing notice is not intended to include any agenta or collecat we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but
ally who have performed such service in other parts of the
Ap 29—4f

THE WEALTH, PROSPERITY, AND POWER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

We have no belief that the North would tolerate a poor spend-thrift partner in the political affairs of this country; and we are equally confident that the South would promptly repudiate her connexion with the North if the latter were in a condition of poverty degradation, and want. It is, in fact, because both sections are wealthy, prosperous, and powerful that they are able to maintain the bond of union by which they are held. It so happens that their productions are wholly unlike. This dissimilarity extends to agriculture in all its varieties, insomuch that the two sections are conducting the most profitable industry of the whole world without any essential competition with each other. They clash at no important point. Antagonisms are far more complete between the East and the West than between the North and the South. The latter are more identified in profitable and mutually advantageous trade growing out of the cotton products of the South, and the manufac turing industry of the Eastern and Middle States Southern laborers are clothed by these, while between the two regions there is not a single antagonism-a point of hostile competition. The one cannot be successful without aiding the other. Their labor is a complete partnership and, as far as we can see, immensely advantageous to both. This can hardly be said of the East and the West. They are grain regions; but the former are also a great manufacturing and commercial people Revenue laws tax the West largely without returning them any corresponding benefit. The home market theory is a pure fiction.

Any single State on the plain of the lakes produces enough to fatten all the manufacturing laborers of the country. The West demands the markets of the world for their products, which are limited and restricted by impost laws. The South are interested in a great degree in the same policy, but not to the same extent, for they have a large market for their products in the manufacturing, and, indeed, indirectly in all the grain-growing States. They furnish the aw material to the manufacturer, and he distributes it in fabrics to all parts of the country.

The West contribute largely to the commerce the East. They vitalize, in connexion with the South, the business of our great cities. They maintain our foreign trade, and thus pay into the federal treasury the revenue which supports the general government. The West is rich, and the South is rich. They are powerful, self-sustaining, independent. If there is a section of the Union more de pendent than another upon the federal government, t is New England. They, too, are rich, prosperous and happy; but they have few original elements of success. Their agriculture commands a good market, because their commerce and labor is supported by demands from other sections of the Union. They cannot compete with the great West in the produc tion of grains, nor live without the support they eceive from the South.

Where, then, is the antagonism between the labor of the North and the labor of the South? Upon what principle is hostility between the two to be maintained? Their interests do not clash-they are not travelling in opposite directions. Neither is poor-both are prosperous. Has their unexampled success resulted from a conflict of irreconcilable interests? Have they grown rich in a warfare upon each other? Has the South levied taxes upon the North, and the North, in self-defence, imposed countervailing duties upon the South? Is their industry crippled by hostile legislation-by efforts to destroy each other? Mr. Senator Hammond draws a picture of the South which bears few of the lines and angles of care, depression, and misery. He says:

"Why, the South, numbering twelve millions of people, possesses already an imperial domain that can well a port a hundred millions more. What does she nee-seek beyond her borders, or what has she to fear! V such a seacoast and harbors; such rivers, mountains, and plains; so full of all the precious metals, so fertile in soil, so genial in climate, producing in such unparallelled abundance the most valuable agricultural staples of the world; capable of manufacturing to any extent; and possessing the best social and industrial systems that have ever yet been organized—she might have sunk into sloth from excess of prosperity, had she not been kept on the alert by the fierce assaults of an envious world—assaults which, at one time alarming, it has been in fact scarcely more than wholesome exercise to repel; an exercise which as made us the most virtuous and one of the most enlightened and most powerful people who now flourish on

Perhaps Mr. Hammond has overdrawn his account a little, in thus claiming supreme power, enlightenment and prosperity for the southern people. It does not appear, at all events, that they have long been engaged in an exhausting warfare upon the people of the North; and we are confident the latter are equally exempt from all the evils of such a struggle. Then, what nonsense is it, that our politicians are uttering about the antagonisms of northern and southern labor?

THE NAVY.

There can be no doubt of the fact that, in comparison with our commerce, our navy is the smallest of all the navies of Christendom. Compared with the powerful naval armaments of Great Britain, or with those of France, which are still greater, our naval force is appallingly small. Yet the mercantile tonnage of our country now exceeds that of Great Britain, and is manifold larger than that of France, and our commercial marine is the most adventurous and universal that is to be found upon the seas. It almost argues a recklessness of the rights and safety of our people trading throughout all the ends of the earth, that our government should hold itself so wretch- says:

WASHINGTON CITY, into the Mediterranean sea from that in which it now colossal commerce which brings untold wealth and power into its great marts, with a navy inferior to those of the fifth-rate powers of Europe!

There is a palpable distinction to be dra tween a navy maintained for war purposes upon a war footing, such as those of England and France, and a navy employed in protecting a peaceful commerce, established for peace purposes, and maintained on a peace footing. It is for these latter purposes that our navy was chiefly designed, and for which it is chiefly maintained; and it is upon its inadequacy for even these purposes, now that our commerce has attained to so immense a magnitude, that we have animadverted.

It does not comport with the genius of our institu tions or the pacific and non-aggressive policy of our government, to support large naval armaments proportioned in magnitude to those of the three great belligerent powers of Europe; but the policy of keeping up a vast standing navy on a war scale ready for war purposes is very different from that of apportioning our active navy, cruising continually in commercial waters, more nearly than it is to the magnitude, value, and requirements of our commerce. As there is no army in the world which performs more active or unceasing service than ours, so there is no navy in the world that is required to perform more laborious, exposed, or unremitted service than that of the United States.

Entertaining these views, we are glad to see from the interesting report of Secretary Toucey, which we publish entire to-day, that he continues to urge the building of more vessels-of-war upon Congress. Much more earnestly do we trust that his recommendations will be cheerfully and promptly responded to by that patriotic body, in view of the disturbed and sensitive condition of our foreign relations, growing out of the political complications in Central America, Mexico, and Cuba.

The Secretary is constrained, under the pressure of existing circumstances, to restrict his recommendation of additional vessels to ten; and we are sure that the cogent reasons he urges for this number at least, must go home to the convictions of every reflecting and patriotic mind. In addition to the construction of this number of new vessels, his suggestion that those which have recently been chartered from the mercantile service should be purchased by the government, deserves the most favorable consideration. By a most judicious stipulation in the contracts by

which these vessels were chartered, it has been provided that they may be purchased at fixed sums, the six months' hires of the vessels to be credited in part payment of the purchase money. The absolute purchase of the nine steamers which have thus been chartered can be made under this stipulation for the aggregate sum of \$530,000; while if the government should not determine to months' hire payable would be 3,800. The superior policy of purchasing the nine vessels, over that of hiring, would therefore seem to be obvious. As these nine vessels were chartered for the expedition against Paraguay, it may be as well to notice the absurd stories that have been rife in those northern papers which deal chiefly in falsehood, touching the cost of this armament. It has been oracularly proclaimed by these busy Munchausins that the expedition has cost the treasury no less a sum than four millions of dollars. Now, the fact is, that, even if it should be determined to purchase the nine steamers at the price we have mentioned of \$530,000, the expedition will still have cost less than \$600,000. This statement

THE DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY.

fables which have been put out in these sheets.

We give elsewhere resolutions of democratic meetings in forty-three counties of the State of Kentucky fully endorsing the federal administration. The Kentucky democracy have not left in doubt the character of their opinions of Mr. Buchanan's management of public affairs; and their decided approval thereof is peculiarly significant at the present time. They have only recorded in advance the judgment of the whole American people.

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

The following preceedings indicate the sentiments of East Arizona on the subject of a distinct territorial or ganization:

Whereas the people of the proposed Territory of Arizona, assembled in convention at Mesilla, on the Rio Grande, and at Tucson, and the central portions of the Territory, have with entire unanimity memorialized Congress for the separation of Arizona from New Mexico, under a distinct territorial government; and whereas an election for delegate to Congress has been holden in order

election for delegate to Congress has been holden in order that the interests of the proposed Territory may be properly represented: therefore be it—

1. Resolved by the people of that portion of the Territory situated at the Gita Gold Mines, That we cordially unite with the people of the eastern portion of Arizona in their call upon Congress for a territorial government.

2. Resolved, That in view of the fact that no law exists

throughout Arizona, and that in order to obtain redress for civil injuries or crimes in the United States courts, we are forced to make a journey of 800 miles, it is the duty of Congress to give us a territorial government and courts without delay.

3. Resolved, That the development of the gold mines

3. Resolved, That the development of the gold mines of the Gila will at once cause a large immigration to Arizona, and that, before the territorial government, if established by Congress at its approaching session, can be put in operation, the American population of this portion of Arizona will exceed an hundred times that of any Territory of the Union of the same age.

4. Resolved, That Sylvester Mowry, having received a majority of peacle three thousand yetes from the people.

majority of nearly three thousand votes from the people of Arizona, is our unanimous choice for the position of delegate to Congress, and that we have full confidence that he will represent our necessities in their true light.

5. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New York Herald, San Francisco Herald, and Washington Union. nd Washington Union.
On motion by Mr. Riddle, the resolutions were unan

J. G. RIDDLE, Secretary.

H. Burcu, Chairman. Gila Cirv, Burch's Gold Diggings, Nov. 2, 1858.

BERMUDA.

An officer of the Sabine, in a letter date! November 3,

that our government should hold itself so wretchedly preparel, as it is with its diminutive navy, to
protect its people's lives and fortunes abroad.

Even in the infancy of our country, this branch of
the service was proportioned in its size and efficieney to the demands of our commerce, and our feeble
government made bold to send out an armament
against the corsairs of the Mediterranean who had
kept the marine of all Europe in terror, and whom
it whipped in their own waters. How different was
the spirit of the country towards the navy when it
voted the sending of the expedition under Decatur

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Monday night,)
December 6, 1858.

From the moment that it was thought that both houses of Congress had organized, and that it was ascertained that Collector Schell was entrusted with the distribution to the press of the President's message, the avenues of the custom-house were thronged by crowds of citizens of every class eager to learn something of what the message contained. The collector's room was chiefly filled with those demonica director of the press known as the message contained. The collector's room was chie filled with those demoniac attachés of the press known printers' devils, who sat round Mr. Schell's chair awa filled with those demoniac attachés of the press known as printers' devils, who sat round Mr. Schell's chair awaiting some mysterious signal which was to authorize the breaking of the heavy seal under which the much coveted documents were contained in an impenstrable envelope. Many of the said imps were smeared with ink and other professional marks; the shawls of some resembled blankets; and I heard it remarked by a spectator of the scene, who was for some time looking on the collector and his "surroundings" as they sat in solemn silence, "Schell looks like Tecumsch in council. His braves have on their sear-point." Hour after hour passed, and yet the collector stirred not. With that patience and imperturbability for which he is distinguished, he answered the frequent inquiries of inquisitive outsiders with the unvarying formula, "When I hear by telegraph from Washington that the message is being read, I shall open the package, and not till then." Occasionally some individual of great self-importance and fanciful claims to extra consideration demanded a copy all to himself, on the ground of his carnest devotion to democratic principles and his intense admiration for Mr. Buchanan. Although Mr. Schell did not question the gentleman's importance, admitted the carnestness of his democratic professions, and appreciated his high opinion of our honored Chief Magistrate, he broke not the seal, and then the important individual retreated, evidently hurt and indignant. Every dodge, plausible and otherwise, was tried, and yet the packet was intact, and still the crowd grew denser and more impotient. At last the cry in the street of a Hibernian news boy, with a cracked voice, "extra Herald, the President's message in the said extra Herald was regarded as an impudent forgery. As Mr. Schell had the packet for the press, and he had not opened it, how could the Herald publish it? After this answer, suggesting interrogatory had been put, and the expectant multitude had fallen back into silence, not opened it, how could the Herald publish it? After this answer, suggesting interrogatory had been put, and the expectant multitude had fallen back into silence, and, after the "braves" in their war-paint had fixed their gaze again on the big red seal, a murmer arose, started by a new comer near the door, "the message is in the Herald, here it is," (flourishing a sheet of the Herald with a great black heading, "later from Washington;") and soon the conviction became general that immediate knowledge of the views and recommendations of the chief of this mighty nation might be obtained for the small sum of six cents. The crowd soon dischief of this mighty nation might be obtained for the small sum of six cents. The crowd soon dis-persed; the cracked-voiced Irish boy was beseiged by hundreds of customers, and soon every man on the street had a paper in his hand eagerly reading, as he stood, Mr. Buchanan's opinions on the Mexican ques-tion, and on the financial policy of the country. The braves in their war-paint alone remained, and at about half-past three o'clock they too scampered off, the great seal having been broken, and the contents of the big en-velope having been distributed. Later in the evening, after the message had been thoroughly scanned, groups were assembled in every

Later in the evening, after the message had been thoroughly scanned, groups were assembled in every public place and at every street corner, commenting on the contents. The part referring to foreign policy was more generally discussed and considered the most important. The recommendations with regard to Mexico and Cuba met with universal and hearty commendation. I did not hear a single voice condemn the dignified, for bearieg, and yet decided, course proposed by our respected chief; while I heard thousands who expressed their entire concurrence in it, and their admiration of the statesmanlike wisdom which it displayed.

This was emphatically so in the case of Mexico. The assertion of the duty of the United States government not to allow the interference of any other power on the North American continent; the able review of the state of affairs in Mexico; and the calm enumeration of the wrongs

American continent; the able review of the state of affairs in Mexico; and the calm enumeration of the wrongs done our citizens by internal factions in that republic, were strongly commended and endorsed. The forbearance of the President in recommending a delay in the adoption of strong measures, and in a resort to "the remedy of reprisals, in the hope that the constitutional party may prevail and grant" the redress which justice requires, is praised as evidence of his desire to preserve peace and abstain from aggression so long as self-preservation and the national dignity will permit. But the general impression is, that whether the Zuloagists or the followers of Juarez get the upper haud, the only possible way in which we can obtain redress and the satisfaction of our just demands, is to take possession of Northern Mexico, and hold it in pledge. The military occupation of Chihuahua and Souora, if ordered and executed pation of Chihuahua and So pation of Chihuahua and Sonora, if ordered and execute-immediately—a step which our own safety and the inter-ests of our fellow-citizens in Arizona so clearly demand may be relied upon as authentic, and we trust it will the future occupation of the rest of Northern Mexico will be materially facilitated, and the hope of saving the rest of that distracted State from utter decomposition considsuffice to put at rest the marvellous and frightful erably strengthened.

erably strengthened.

The money market was quiet at former quotations. Stocks closed firmly at a trifling advance; but it is thought that it is more than probable that the message will induce country holders to order immediate sales, in the fear that difficulties may arise in the settlement of the Mexican question and the negotiations with Scain. A fear is entertained that the negotiations with Spain. A fear is entertained that the French government will "protest" against our occupation of any portion of Mexico, and the rumor has been tion of any portion of Mexico, and the rumor has been circulated that the French squadron in the Gulf will be speedily considerably reinforced. Less reasonable causes have produced a fall in stocks, and it is, therefore, very likely that before a day or two we shall have to note a large decline residuals. large decline, particularly in "the fancies.

NEW YORK, (Tuesday December 7, 1858.

The election for charter officers took place to-day, and on the whole passed off quiety. The result has not yet been ascertained, but I fear that the fusion candidate for Comptroller, Robert L. Haws, has been elected, and that George H. Purser, the Tammany Hall candidate, has been defeated. If this be so, the defeat is attributable to the scandalously-unscrupalous conduct of "the regu-lars," who openly voted for the black-republican in many of the up-town wards "on purpose to defeat Tammany." The victory is a barren one, that the miserable faction which is ready to s every election to elect the opposition candidates is utterly powerless except for mischief, and that to avoid the ex-posure of its miscrably slender proportions it must merge in the numbers of the republicans and know-nothings.

posure of its miserably slender proportions it must merge in the numbers of the republicans and know-nothings.

I looked for the opposition journals with great interest this morning. I knew that they would abuse the President's message, but I was curious to see what they would find to abuse. I did not see how the great black republican "nigger-in-the-fence" could be hauled into a consideration of the topics therein discussed, and yet I found, after a careful perusal of the republican and know-nothing papers, that the nigger was everywhere, and that every proposition made by Mr. Buchanar was made with a view "to aggrandize the slave power in this country." If he proposes to compel Spain to pay her debts and apologise for a series of insults offered to American citizens, he only seeks to "aggrandize the slave power." If he expresses the opinion, which by the way is almost universal, that Cuba in her present condition is a positive nuisance to the American people, and that it ought to be purchased from Spain at a fair price, he does so merely to "aggrandize the slave power." His allusion to the slave trade, and his assertion that were Cuba to cease to belong to Spain, the slave trade would be annihilated, although it is true as Gospel, as all the world knows, is "mere Buncombe." The Mexican policy of the President is peculiarly designed, say the sharp-witted republicans, "to open the whole region to the introduction of slavery," and the recommendation that the Central American governments should be compelled to keep open the transit routes in the interests of universal commerce, is conclusive of the slavery extension proclivities of the administration. In short, such a tissue of gross misrepresentation, diagusting abuse, and pot-house invective, administration. In short, such a tissue of gress misrep resentation, disgusting abuse, and pot-house invective, has seldom been woven even by the opposition press as that which was laid before the New York press under the that which was laid before the New York press under the name of comments on the Fresident's message. I re-joice, however, to be able to remark that the opinions of the public of every class were warmly expressed in favor of the message from the beginning to the end, and I venture to predict that before many days those opinions will be authoritatively expressed in a manner and with a force that will show how entirely the people of New York en-dorse the bold, dignified, statesmanlike policy which the President has recommended to the national legislature to adopt.

Congress will speedily pass the bill authorizing the construction of the road, the necessity for which has become so much more manifest since the opening of the overland andi-routes, and the conclusion of our treatice with China and Japan. Every political party in the country is clearly committed to a distinct declaration in favor of the project, and has more than once urged the federal government to aid in its construction. To grant the aid required is obviously constitutional—nay, is imperatively incumbent on the government as an act of duty. This being the case, and there being at present no exciting topics of dicussion before Congress like the Kansas question, it is devoutly to be wished that a subject of such vital importance to the whole confederacy may receive the dispassionate and deliberate attention of the national legislature. I know that I speak the opinions of a great majority of the commercial community of this great city when I say that they carnestly desire the speedy passage of the bill, and that they entirely agree with the President in saying that. "in a commercial point of view, this (the Pacific railroad) is the great question of the day." The same interest that the subjet excites here is felt throughout the entire confederacy. From the remote shores of the Pacific to the great cities of the, western plains, and from the Mississippi to New York, every man, be he merchant arriculturist on politician, if he be a patrix and from the Mississippi to New York, every man, be he mer-chant, agriculturist, or politician, if he be a patriot, and desire the glory of his country, desires that Congress will speedily sanction the construction of the Pacific rail.

will speedily sanction the construction of the Facific railro d.

Financial affairs to-day were more generally dull and
heavy than usual, partly owing to the charter election and the heavy rain-storm. The money market is
painfully "easy" and inactive. The banks are doing
little, the increase in the loan column being solely attributable to their increased accommodation to interior banks.
The stock market was quiet and inactive. The bulls and
bears are glowering at each other, but afraid to attack,
and outsiders want "to digest the message" before they
venture to take hold. The disposition to sell was more
manifest this ovening. Many people think that "if we
have not war we may have trouble anyhow," and therefore resolve that it is wise to sell and be on the safe side.

ADSUM.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1858

Present as yesterday, and Mr. Justice Clifford.

No. 4. The Propeller Niagara, &c. Ansell R Cobb at act, claimants and appellants, vs. Joseph H. Cordes. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Haven for the appellants, and continued by Mr. A. Russell for the appellants.

ne appeare.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Justice McLean is now holding a circuit court, U.,

at Cincinnati, Ohio.

COURT OF CLAIMS. **DECEMBER 8, 1858.**

Cadwallader Wallace vs. The United States. Mr. Vinton resumed and concluded the opening argument in this case for the politioner at 3 o'clock; when the court adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, m.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mayor Withers, of Mobile, has been re-elected by 11s

Col. Colt, whose claim upon the city of Hartford for \$140,000 for his dyke and other improvements was contested, has been awarded by the referees the sum of \$80,

Mr. Palmer, the Albany sculptor, has been commissioned to prepare for the family of Gov. Marcy a portrait bust of that distinguished statesman; and then a bust of Alexander Hamilton, which he is to mould for the library of Humilton Fish.

Col. Tache, the Cundian politici in, has been dubbed a Knight. He is the fourth who has received the same honor. The Ganadian Knights are Sir Allen Macaab, Sir J. B. Robinson, Sir L. H. Lafontain, and Sir E. P. Tache. The two latter are French Canadians. Mr. James Lenox has presented to the New York Hi

Air. James Lenox has presented to the New York. Interioral Society a collection of Assyrian marbles from Ninevah. The collection consists of thirteen slabs, averaging about seven feet square and six or eight inches thick, weighing about seventeen tons; they are in bus relieve, with sculpture in the cureoform character, and as the thirteen pieces stand side by side they measure 72 feet 6 inches. They are duplicates of those in the British Museum. Hon. Frederick Nash, chief justice of the supren

Hon. Frederick Nash, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Hills-boro' on Saturday morning, the 4th inst. He had but just overcome a recent attack of sickness and was in fine health; had just returned from a visit to his native town, Newbern, where he was a member of the synod of the Presbyterian church which recently met in that place. He was born in Newbern in 1781, and represented that town in the legislature in 1881, and represented that

The city of Boston is to be enlarged by filling up the back bay, which is to be laid out for the erection of first back bay, which is to be laid out for the erection of first-class dwellings. The grand avenue will be two hundred feet wide, and three miles long, while the side avenues will be sixty feet wide, but with the houses set back twenty-two feet on each side, so that each street will, in fact, be

Judge Pruden, of Cincinnati, has decided that the running of omnibusses on Sunday is not against the State law as to the observance of the Sabbath, and that consequently the mayor's late preclamation forbidding the same is not legal.

Game is so plenty in the western cities this season that it has ceased to be counted as a luxury. The daily receipts of quail, duck, &c., are so great that prices range but a shade higher than ordinary meats.

The Albany Atlas and Argus appears in an entirely new dress, with an ornamental heading. The price has been reduced to six dollars per annum, and the cash sys-

The New York Wire Railing Company, Hutchinson & Wickersham, 312 Broadway.—We take this opportunity to introduce this house to the favorable consideration of our numerous readers in the South and Southwest, asking attention to their advertisement, which will be found onspicuously displayed in our lustiness columns. We desire to say that the character and position of this firm is a gnarunty that they are perfectly reliable and worthy of the entire confidence of all who find occasion to enter into any transactions with them, and, as thorough business men, in the manufacture of one of our great staples, combining, in the workmanship, beauty of the highest order, and utility in its stronest sense, we trust the first to service they have already highest order, and utility in its strongst sense, we tue their efforts to sustain the reputation they have already earnel will insure a merited return. This company are sending their composite from railing not only into every section of our own country, but also into the larger South American cities, to a greater or less extent. Public buildings of all kinds throughout the Union have been furnished partially or wholly with veraudahs, railings, or formitter from this establishment. A large portion of furniture from this establishment. A large portion of the iron work which composed the Crystal Balace was manufactured by this company. Steamers and ships have been supplied with their metallic net-work to take the place of the woven rope, once universally used farms and dwellings have been surrounded with their root to be a surrounded with the surrounded with their root to be a surrounded with the root to be a s farms and dwellings have been surrounded with their iron fences of durability and beauty; legislative halls and public rooms have been supplied with their iron furniture; and hospitals and hotels with their admirable and ever-clean iron bedsteads. As manufacturers of high rank, and as gentlemen worthy of the confidence of all who desire to negotiate with them, we thus recommend them.—New York Doy Book.

FORMERLY THE ERRITT HOUSE, Near corner of F and Pourteenth streets, Dec 7-if WASHINGTON, D. C.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Card-Writer and Scriv

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R. H. GHLET, Counseller at Law, has remove the first the